Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

a vital power, that they were soon killed when severe weather occurred. In the grape vine, for instance, the extreme ends of the strong branches and whole lengths of weaker ones died during the winter. These remained on till cut away by the pruner, or until they fell by natural decay. In the *Ampelopsis* named they were thrown off by an articulation, so that by spring no dead wood of the past season's growth would be found on the plants. Every node included in the dead portion, separated ; so that under the plants the pieces may be gathered like the separate vertebræ in a skeleton.

The *Ampelopsis*, when running up a tree or wall, seldom sent out lateral branches till it reached the summit. When these side branches were produced, they appeared, after a few years, as thick bushy masses, having the look of a hedge annually pruned. It appears that in these cases the annual growth is disarticulated at just one node above that one made last year—the branch thus gaining but one node a year. A bushy branch of a dozen years old, will thus have but a dozen nodes of living wood.

The observations were of some interest just now, from the discovery of a species of *Vitis* in the South Pacific, which produced tubers at the end of the branches, which at the end of the season were thrown off by a disarticulation, and in this way aided in propagation and distribution. Though the disarticulation in the neighboring genus *Ampelopsis*, as now noted, results only in ridding the plant at once of useless wood, it showed a relation of powers in allied species that must be of service to those engaged in studies of derivation.

Geo. Vaux was elected a member of the Council to serve for the unexpired term of C. Newlin Pierce. Aubrey H. Smith was elected to serve for the unexpired term of Edw. D. Cope.

JANUARY 20.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Forty persons present.

Notice of the Cruel Thread Worm, Filaria immitis, of the Dog.—Prof. LEIDY directed attention to a specimen, presented by Mrs. Laura M. Towne, of Beaufort, S. C., consisting of the heart and part of one lung of a dog, containing thread worms. The right ventricle of the heart and the pulmonary artery contained a bunch of the parasites, and several also were contained in the lung. A similar specimen, with the ventricle literally stuffed full of worms, is preserved in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania. The parasite was described, thirty years ago, in the Proceedings of this Academy, under the names of *Filaria Canis cordis* and *Filaria immitis* (see Proc., 1850, 118; 1856, 2, 55), and since has been repeatedly noticed by observers as infesting the dog in Europe, India, China, Japan and this country.

The specimen presented is accompanied with a letter from Mrs. Towne, giving an account of the occurrence and symptoms of the parasite as follows:

"I lost several dogs of different breed, age and birthplace, with the same symptoms—a severe and peculiar cough being the principal one. A gentleman living on a neighboring island (the Sea Islands of South Carolina) lost over thirty hunting dogs in two or three years with the same symptoms. I watched my two remaining dogs closely. They were a large Newfoundland (mixed) and a small terrier. Both had the peculiar cough, which was excited by any movement, especially after sleeping. It always ended, after a few coughs, in a violent effort to bring something up from the throat. This did not seem nausea or sickness, and as the dogs never threw up anything, I thought it was due to hairs in the throat. The two dogs had another symptom. When they began to run violently, as at hogs, or a strange dog, they fell down, became stiff and insensible, but in a short time would get up and resume the chase.

"The little dog died with hemorrhage from the bladder or kidneys; but no post-mortem examination was made.

"The large dog soon began to cough up bloody phlegm, with considerable fresh blood at times. I found in the phlegm one morning two Filariæ alive, and at least six inches long. I sent word of this discovery to the owner of the hunting dogs, and when his next one died he had it opened, and found the heart and liver filled with Filariæ.

"My large dog grew so ill that I had him shot. His symptoms were drowsiness, sleeping with the upper eyelids raised, and the inner lining showing very red; holding his head to one side, one ear drooped; dragging of one hind leg; turning round and round whenever he attempted to go anywhere; and, finally, spasms, in which he rolled over and over and drew his head backward. He was fat and had a good appetite to the last.

"The sister of this dog was given to me. She had a slight cough, but it increased rapidly. After about three months' attempt to cure her, I had her shot before her sufferings became severe. Her heart is the one you have. She was fat when she died, and seemed in good health, except for short breath in running, the cough and unusual sleepiness.

"In the post-mortem of the first dog, I found one Filaria lying at full length in the windpipe, and in the large artery others stretched at length and crowded close. Upon cutting into the heart, the worms burst forth in bunches, slowly uncoiling themselves. They were white, stiff and wire-like, and not in the least stained with blood. They lived in water about twenty-four hours. The large blood-vessels of the lungs were filled densely, and even from the small ones long Filariæ were with some difficulty withdrawn. No worms were found in the kidneys."

JANUARY 27.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Nineteen persons present.

A paper entitled "Carcinological Notes, No. 2. Revision of the Gelasimi," by J. S. Kingsley, was presented for publication.

The death of Thomas M. Brewer, a correspondent, was announced.

Chas. W. Pickering, John S. Jenks, Wm. H. Jenks, A. R. Thomas, Ferris W. Price, John Wagner, Chas. P. Tasker, Henry F. Formad and George W. Biddle were elected members.

Angelo Heilprin, of New York, Dr. C. A. White, of Washington, Albert De Selle, of Paris, R. Hoernes, of Vienna, Georges Rolland, of Paris, and Victor Raulin, of Bordeaux, were elected correspondents.

The following were ordered to be printed :—